HAIR RESTORATIVE. We call the attention of all, old and young to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color gray hair; covers the head of the bald with a inxuriant growth; removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous cruptions; causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used an regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color and keep it from dressing for the hair, will preserve its color and keep it from falling to extreme old age in all its natural beauty. We call, taking to extreme old age in all its natural beauty. We call, then, upon the bald, the gray, or discussed in scalp, to use it; then, upon the bald, the gray, or discussed in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 1, 1855.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Allow me to attest the virtues and magic powers of your Hair Restorative. Three months since, being exceedingly gray. I purchased and soon commenced to use two bottles, and it soon began to tell in restoring the silver locks to bottles, and it soon began to tell in restoring the silver locks to bottles, and it soon began to tell in restoring the silver locks to bottles, and it soon began to tell in restoring the silver locks to bottles, and it soon began to tell in restoring the silver locks to bottles, and the solid production of the silver locks to bottles, and the scale lock and have in the silver locks to be silver locks. The silver locks to be silver locks to be silver locks to be silver locks. The silver locks to be silver locks to be silver locks to be silver locks to be silver locks. The silver locks to be silver locks to be silver locks to be silver locks to be silver locks. The silver locks to be silver locks

New-York, Oct. 2, 1855.

New York, Oct. 2, 1855.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir. After reading the advertisement in one of the New York journals of your celebrated Hair Restorative, I procured a hair pint bottle, and was so much pleased with it that I continued its see for two months, and am satisfied it is decidedly the best preparation before the public. It at once removed all the dandruff and unpleasant tiching from the scalp, and has restored my hair naturally, and I have no doubt memberally so.

You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.

Miss Frees, No. 26 Greenwich av.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. It restored my hair where it had fallen off, it cleans the head and renders the hair soft and smooth—much more so than off.

Louisville, Nov. I, 1835.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely arg, but by the use of the "Restorative" it has reamed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

Sinky Freene.

Ex-Senator United States.

From The Washington Star.

Among the many preparations now in use for the restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair, there are mone that we can recommend with more confidence than Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, now in general use throughout the States. This preparation possesses the most invigorating qualities, and never fails in producing the most happy results when applied according to directions. We refer our readers to the advertisement for a few of the innumerable certificates which have been sent by parties who have been benefited by it, and who feel happy in giving testimony to its wunderful effects produced on them.

O. J. Wood & Co., Proprietors,

No. 312 Broadway, N. Y., and No. 114 Market at, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all Druggists in the city and country.

IF YOU WANT TABLE CUTLERY IP YOU WANT TABLE CUTLERY
Go to Dailey's they have about 100 dozen Dinner, and
100 dozen Desert KNIVES left, and you can buy one or more
dozens of each at less than the Manufacturer's prices. Their
atore is at Nos Sil and Sil Broadway, and is the largest establishment for the sale of China, Giass. Gus Fixtures, Silver
Plated Ware and Gutlery, in America. See their List of Prices
in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new Spring Styles of Clothing are now exposed, and ready for sale, embracing large and beautiful assortments of Spring Overcoats, Raglans, English and French Business Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, &c. Also, very choice and confined etyles of Cassimere Pantalcons, Fakey and Plain Vests. Our Custom Room is stocked with our latt. Importations of New Goods, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. Lyman Berry, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish gamments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

Nos. 258, 259 and 250 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1837.

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of VRLVETS,

TAFESTRY, REMUSSEL'S, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARRETING,
imported expressly for this Spring's trade, which, until further
notine, will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES. The early bird
SMITH & LOUNSERRY,

No. 436 Broadway, near Grand-st.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

SPRING STYLE BOOTS AND GAITERS .- WAT-KINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., has on hand a magnificent assortment of Boorts and Gatters for Spring wear. They are all manufac-tured by himself and of the best materials. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old and well-known establishment.

MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT, ASTOR HOUSE,
E-Strance on Broadway.
Open for Breakfast from 6 a. m. until 12 m.
Open for Dinner from 12 m. until 5 p. m.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S STEARNS & MARVINS
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER VALLED,
their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
No. 40 MURRAY-ST.

"S I G N S
for the
First of MAY."
ACKERMAN & MILLER,
No. 101 Nassaust, next to The Herald Office,
SIGN-BOARDS ALWAYS READY.

WIGS !-HAIR-DYE!!-WIGS!!-BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tourees have improvements pseculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, easie and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best atock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

TREES AND PLANTS.-PARSON'S & Co., Flush-TREES AND PLANTS.—FARSON'S & CO., Finan-ing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergrees and other ordenmental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at Low rates. Fruit Trees, Shreus, Roses, Vives and Exotic Plants can be furnished in great variety and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton Market wharf free of freight. Cata-loques by mail or at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

LARGE FRUIT TREES, &c.-WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y., offer extra large-sized FRUIT and TREES, including large EVERGEREN, suitable for immediate bearing and ornament. Price catalogues at Fewler and

CARPETING.—Royal Velvet, 10s. to 12s; Brussels Tapestry, 8@10/; Three-plys, 3/6@10/; Tapestry and Ingrain, 3/2@16; also, 1,000 pieces common lograin, 2/6@4/ per yard, Oil Cloths Syards wide. J. Hvatt, No. 210 Bowery,

SEWING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & Co.'s GAZETTE, a peautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable information about SEWING MACHINES, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject; all who read this paper will learn how to purchase a SEWING MACHINE with which \$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE will be sent certified, which ample by latter or otherwise. gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. Singer &. Co., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS-GREAT BARGAINS. Owing to alterations to be made in the Piano-rooms at No.

Roudway, the large stock of Pianos and Mathonson will be sold during this and next week, at lower prices the ever before offered in this city. Pianos and Melodeons to real Pianos.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBERT M RUPTURE. - Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH

& Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new FATINT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine MOIT, WILLARD PARKER and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. Open from 7 a. m. to 9p. m. MASSH & Co., No. 24 Madden Laue, New York.

TO CARPET BUYERS. Tapoatry Brussels. \$1.00
Three-ply 100
Supertue Ingrain 50
Lace and other Curtains very cheap, at the One-price Store of
YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Salsou.

WINDOW SHADES AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES, FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, EN GRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &C., TWENTY FIVE FER CK-BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See Advertisement und DRY GOODS. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO... No. 353 Brondway. ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

No. 69 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the city, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Games, Porcelain and Chins Vases, Dolls, &c., all at the lowest price of importation. THE CROTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Offer at Wholesale Paper Hangings, Borders, Windo Shades, &c., of their own manufacture and importation, the lowest cash prices, at No. 10 Courtland: at, near Broadwa DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE WESTERN HOTEL.

HAS NO TASTE OF MEDICINE.-BRYAN'S TANTELESS VERMIFUGE for Worms in children or adults BRYAN'S CAMOMILE PILLS, a valuable Spring medicine. Sol by GERRIT NORTON, No. 451 5th-av., to whom all orders mu-

CONSUMPTIVES, and those afflicted with Disease of the Heart, Liver, Klaineys, &c., should not fall to call an see Dr. H. K. Root & Co. No. 312 Broadway, before the remove to Sarstega Springs. Read the People's Medical Light house, by Dr. H. K. Root.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS at this season should be occasion ally used. They secure the health by cleans bowels and blood from all impurities, and they add an to the blood on which its power to resist disease depen an anti-billous neulicine they are unrivaled. Solid at Cam i etc., at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. -There are millions of minute orifices in the skin. Through these, as the Outment meita under the hand, it is conveyed to the sources of inflamma-tion. In this way it rapidly relieves Asthum, Croup. Sore Threet, Rheumstiew, and all Eruptions and Ulcers. THE HAT OF THE SEASON.
Have you got one? Have you seen them?

WARNOCK & Co., No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Rotel.

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY FOR MARCH, 1867. LEARY & CO. S. CUARTERIA: TOR BLANCH, 1997.

Citizens and strangers, patrons of our firm, will find at our stores an unusual variety of GENTLEMES'S DRISS HATS, praced for the Easter Holdings. Also, Pariss made Sort Hars are for the Cambridge or Water proof Traveling Har is offered to the trade by the dozen, and retailed at our counter at Paris prices.

LEARY & Co.,

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gents' Hats.

Aster House, Broadway.

HE HAS HIT IT EXACTLY .- KNOX, corner Broadway and Fulton st., in his Spring style of centleman's Hat' has been either unusually fortunate or skillfed, for a more grace-ul, stylish, becoming light and pleasent article of dress could not be manufactured. His Hat not only tops the wearer, but very other hat of the season.

THE ESPENSCHEID HAT FOR THE SPRING OF

HATS AND CAPS-SPRING STYLE. Call and examine the large and beautiful variety.
Superb STRAW GOODS for Misses and Children.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer,
No. 120 Canalist., opposite West Broadway.

GENIN'S SECOND ISSUE-SPRING STYLE .-

SPRING CLOTHING. FROCK COATS
EVAND EXTENSIVE

EXTENSIVE

CLOTHING

WAREHOUSE,

No. 66 and No. 62

FULTON STREET,

Between Gold and Cliff.

An immense stock of Spring Clothing, manufactured expressly for city trade, is now ready, and selling at prices never before heard of.

Black Cloth Suits, consisting of Frock Coat, Pants and Vests, fashionably cut and well made. \$1200 to \$25 Cassimere Business Suits.

and Vests, fashionably cut and well made. \$1200 to \$25 Cassimere Business Suits.

3 Over 3.000 Cassimere Business Coats, pisinly and elegantly finished. \$350 to 14 Thin Summer Suits, as cheap as. \$500 to 14 Celegant Blue Cloth Dress Fock Coats, be suited and cheapest stock ever seen, arranged in grades as follows:

\$550, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$50, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$18 and 20.

Pants, made from all new patterns of foreign and domestic Cloths, Cassimeres and Dockkins. \$250 Other Vestings. \$250 Other Vestings.

N. K. COLLINS & Co.'s
Old Stand,
Corner of John and Nassqu-sts,
Spring Chothing. FROCK COATS, BUSINESS COATS. VESTS. N. K. COLLINS & Co.

SPRING RAGLAN OVERCOATS. Despite all competition and presumed overshadowing in-fluences in the ideas of trade that pervade, as it were, Young America, it is with a confidence induced by our experience as ploneers in the production of the finer qualities of ready-made framents, that we would elicit a comparison of our Spring Rag-lans with the productions of any house in the trade, having a confidence that they are decidedly the most desirable and re-cherché gorments of the season.

WM. T. JENNING & Co.

WM. T. JENNINGS & Co., No. 231 Broadway, Third door shove the Astor House

Hosiery, Under Garments. AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GO AT RANKIN'S, No. 96 Bowery. The best Goods at Lowest Prices, Established in 1823.

CHEAP, CHASTE, CHARMING.

Our DECORATED TEA SETS at \$4150; usual price \$23.

They cannot be bought elsewhere for less than the latter price.

See our lists for other things in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. Datley & Co.,

Nos. 631 and 631 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS at Wholesale, of our own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the Trade at the lowest cash prices, by Thomas FAVE & Co., No. 257 Broadway.

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE
MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
Amost complete, cheap, simple
A most complete, cheap, simple
And efficient Gas Machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, PUBLIC and PRIVATE SCOONLS,
CHERCHIS, COLLEGES, FACTORIES, FOUNDERIES,
HOTELS, WATERING PLACES, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By splying in person or by letter

By spplying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall at., New York

RICH PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL TRADE—All new styles, of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner by TROMAS FAVE & Co., No. 257

new Catalogues of WM. R. Prince & Co., Flushing, N. comprising extra large Trees for immediate ornament, can had, gratis, at Fowler and Wells's, No. 308 Broadway.

FOR GAS FIXTURES Go to DALLEY'S. They keep the largest assortment in New York, and their prices are much lower than any other house. See their advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & Co., No. 63 Liberty-st., N. Y., PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c., And Manufacturers of

PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS, Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock In BEAUTY OF STYLE, EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY and CHEAF-MESS, we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by any

FINE ENGRAVED WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS.—The subscriber, during the fifteen years he has been satabilished in his present location, has given particular attention to this branch of his business; and, by his experience and of those conducting his Card Engraving and Printing department (who are practical artists), he is enabled to furnish the most recherche styles, executed in the most artistic manner. He would also state that the only branch of his business conducted at No. 302 Broadway is the ENGRAVING of SILVERWARE, all the other departments are, for convenience and greater facilities, located elsewhere, under (as before stated) the most able assistants. Mr. EVERBULL has the piessure of knowing that the different styles of Letter and Arrangements of Church, At Home and Invitation Cards, that have become so fashionable during the last five years, were originated by him, and he specialtes their general adoption as a great compliment to his skill as an artist and designer by a discerning public. Mr. EVERBULL solicits an examination of his specimens, and assures his friends and customes that the same care will be exercised in the selection of fine Cards, highly-finished Engraving, and perfect Impressions in Frinting (in the execution of all orders intrusted to him), as have heretofore given such general satisfaction. Broadway, corner Duanest. FINE ENGRAVED WEDDING AND VISITING

OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS.

OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS.

This is to certify that I was afflicted for four years with a chronic inflammation of the liver and dreadful dyspepsia, a pain in my beck and shoulders, constant secretion of billious matter, purging and vomiting, with great debility. I tried several physicians to no purpose, Dr. Mott among them, he told me that I could not live more than three months. I then, by the advice of E. H. Munson, esq., for whom I was working, tried OLD Dr. BONE'S BITERS and PILLS, and in two months I was entirely cured of all my complaints, and have enjoyed perfect health ever since.

PATRICK CLARK.

Sing-Sing, New York.

Reference, E. H. Munson, No. 105 West 48th-st., New York.

APPIDAVIT.
This is to certify that I am acquainted with the above Patrick latk, and I believe that the statement made by him above is J. Unvey stice of the Peace, Sing Sing, Westchester County, N.

B. 1857.
DR. BONE'S BITTERS and PILLS cure all Discuses of the Lungs, Liver and Killings. OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS and PILLS cure all Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, Jaundier, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Fits, all Female Complaints, Chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Nervous Disease, and all Scrothious Humors, Salt Rheum, Eryspelas, Mikley, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples and all cruptions of the skin.

OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS and PILLS are for sale at wholesale and retail by CRAS. H. RING, corner of Broadway and Johnst.; Mrs. HAYES, in Broedlyn, and all druggists.

Principal Depot. No. 284 Grand-st., three blocks east of Bowery, New York City.

DR. H. HALSTED, of Round Hill Water-Cure, DR. H. HALSTED, of Round Hill Water-Cure, orthampton, Mass., can be consulted on Saturday, Monday, d Tresday (April 13, 20 and 21), at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Y., from 19 a. m. to 1 p. m. It is well known he makes the scases incident to Wowan's specialty. Some cases can be red by one visit, and these in a short time. His is a new stem of therapeutics, which is simple and rational. It gives takiny and force to the functional powers, and controls the sat obstituate organic weaknesses with ease and certainty. It reliable in the care of incipient diseases of the lungs, in spil difficulties, and in most cases to obviate sterility. The estable in combines the advantage of being a resort for invalid of both sexes and a hotel for the seekers of piessure. It is stuck a place as the pent-up citizen needs and loves, with me comforts at command. Circulars soit gratis: "Motion is," a panuphiet upon the treatment, on receipt of six postagemps.

travels in Australia, the East, Egypt, the Mediterranean, France and Great Britain, which is to be publithed by the Mesers. Harper.

New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.

The notion is in progress among the so-called Democracy, especially the faction "headed by Mayor Wood," that they can prevent the execution of the new charter and other bills relating to the city recently passed by the Legislature. The truth is, a horde of corrupt politicians burrowing in Tammany Hall, have so long enjoyed unlimited power in the city government, and for so many years fattened themselves and their friends from the public crib, that they may be pardoned for acting upon the belief that the whole belongs exclusively to them, and that any change which drives them from the treasury which they have robbed of millions of dollars, is "unconstitutional." Resolutions were last night offered in the Board of Councilmen, calling upon the Corporation Counsel to contest the legality of the new laws, giving him \$5,000 to pay for additional counsel, and directing all city officers to repudiate the whole batch of enactments until their constitutionality shall have been established by the Courts. This movement got thirty-five votes, wanting only five of passing. However, it was laid on the table. Let us see when it will come up again.

Night before last Alderman Moneghan, in some remarks upon the new charter, indulged in several statements concerning the manner of transacting business at Albany. Indeed, he charged that Members of the Legislature could be purchased like cattle. Nobody noticed the matter here, but Mr. Pomeroy of the Assembly, unaware of the true character of Moneghan's tirade, yesterday saw fit to refer to the matter, and dignify the Alderman by branding him a liar and slanderer. It was a pity to waste the time of the Assembly in such a work of supererogation.

Among the bills passed in Senate yesterday are the Buffalo City Charter and the Woman's State Hospital. The Supply bill sticks between the two Houses. The Assembly passed the Woman's Hospital, locating it in New-York City; the Personal Liberty bill, 72 to 38; the New-York City Hall bill; increasing salaries of future Appeal Judges; providing for wives and minor children of drunkards; and voted down the increased pay of the Governor's Secretary.

The Excise bill has been signed by the Governor and is a law. Now let us see whether the opponents of Prohibition are in favor of any restriction at all. If they are it will be easy to carry out the provisions of the law.

The Assembly bill to amend the Banking laws, so as to prevent the improper detention of the notes of country banks, passed the Senate yesterday morning, and was sent back to the Assembly to have some amendments concurred in. When the bill was put upon its final passage it was lost. Mr. Ramsey, at a later period, knowing a majority were in favor of its principle, moved its reconsideration, and it was voted through.

We give this morning, in our Legislative reports, sketch of the debate on the Resolutions in regard to the Dred Scott Decision and the accompanying Personal Liberty bill. As the voice of the Representatives of the Empire State, this debate and action will be read with deep interest and satisfaction by all true friends of freedom.

News from Santa Fe to March 15 has reached us. The Democrats have nominated James L. Collins for Governor of New-Mexico. Mr. Otero, Delegate to the last Congress, has been reëlected.

The friends of Liberty and Human Rights in the New-York Assembly have met on the part of their opponents the very same kind of attacks to which the advocates of Liberty and Human Rights have ever been exposed. They have been charged with treason and denounced as rebels against lawful aucharge which King John and his partisans brought against the barons assembled at Runnymede. To this day, in the volumes of the courtly historian, and in the speeches of the ultra-tory orators, that great uprising against the usurpations and despotism of the Stuarts, on which the existing liberties of Great Britain are based, is stigmatized as the "Great Rebellion," and Pym and Hampden and the other chiefs of the Long Parliament are set down as traitors, and the beheading of Charles I. as a horrid murder. So it was attempted to silence Patrick Henry by shouts of treason! treason! when he dared to raise his voice against the stamp act. So Hancock and the two Adamses were proclaimed by Governor Gage to be unpardonable traiters. So William Pitt, because in the House of Commons he dared to vindicate the constitutional rights of the colonists against the aggressions of the ministry, and the obiter dicta of Lord Mansfield. was set down as an instigator of rebellion, and himself a traitor. So, in a still more recent instance, Mr. Chief Justice Lecompte of Kansas ordered bills of indictment for high treason to be found against Governor Robinson and others, because they had presumed to take part in framing a State Constitution for Kansas by which Slavery was prohibited. In such good company the friends of Freedom in the New-York Legislature must not be surprised to find themselves. Charges of treason and rebellion are the habitual resort of the

practicers and defenders of despotism. There is, however, a species of treason much more detestable and much more dangerous in our opinion than any resistance to unconstitutional laws or to injustice and usurpation attempted to be concealed under the respectable garb of a judicial decision. Let those persons so ready at charging others with treason, take care what they do themselves. Let them beware how they fall under the charge of treason to the principles of Democracy, treason to the principles of Republicanism, treason against humanity, treason to the cause of justice, truth and progress! Let those so anxious for the detection of traitors and treason turn their attention to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and to the history of the settlement of Kansas. It will take but half an eye to detect in those proceedings, and in the attempt of the five slave-holding Judges to back up those proceedings by extra judicial opinions, a treasonable conspiracy to change this Government from a free-labor demo cracy, into a slave-breeding and slave-driving aristocracy, an attempt to wrest the control of the destinies of this Union from the hands of its millions of voters and to place it in the hands of two or three hundred thousand slaveholders. Here is a

to overturn the very principles and basis upon which our free institutions rest. It is, perhaps, natural, that the men engaged in such a Guy Fawkes enterprise, such an attempt to explode and blow up not merely our free institutions, but the very principles upon which they are founded, should imitate the example of the petty felons who raise s cry of stop thief! and should seek to divert attention from themselves by vociferously charging treason upon others. In the present case, however, this is an experiment not so likely to succeed. The public is too wide-awake and too much aroused to fall the victim to a stale trick like that; and all these cries of treason! treason! will hardly have any other effect than to draw the attention and to fix the eyes of the public upon those who are the real traitors.

There has been a good deal of discussion in

Georgia of the possibility, or, that conceded, of the post of draining the Okefenekee Swamp. This is mated in the south-eastern corner of the State, in the County of Ware, and is thirty miles long by seventeen broad. The St. Mary's river runs almost parallel with its eastern border for about twenty miles, and its southern extremity is the northern boundary line of Florida. Many steamers connect it with the country bordering on the west and north, and with the Suwanee River, in Florida, on the south. It contains several islands, the most important being Floyd's Island, which is the center and of considerable extent. We are without any minute description of the character of this swamp. Indeed, so little is known of it that The Sarannah Georgian speaks of it as terra incognita -"a chaotic and hideous wilderness" which "hugely disfigures the map of Georgia." It is said to be very rich in cypress, but whether a great proportion of this, as in the Great Dismal, is below the surface, we are not informed. But upon this as well as upon other points we shall soon receive full and accurate information. Mr. R. L. Hunter, who is declared to be a competent engineer, with a corps of assistants, has been engaged during the last four months in a survey of this swamp. His object has been to determine the practicability of draining it at a reasonable cost, and to obtain something like an estimate of the value of the soil after drainage. Mr. Hunter is preparing an elaborate report, which will be submitted to the Legislature of Georgia at its next session. Of the feasibility of draining the whole, or at least a large portion, of the swamp, he has no doubt. His plan is to connect it with the St. Mary's by a canal three or four miles long, with a saystem, we suppose, of local drainage and reclaiming. As no mention is made of them, we presume that those difficulties which make the drainage of the Dismal a puzzle to the engineer are not apprehended by Mr. Hunter.

Ware County, in which the Okefenokee Swamp is situated, is almost exclusively agricultural in its pursuits, is thinly populated, and only sends one representative to the Legislature. The people do not appear to be in a very elevated condition; scarcely any attention is paid to the subject of education; and White, in his "Statistics of Georgia," recommends the organization of "Temperance Societies" in the county. The natural resources, however, are good. The black-seed cotton grows there finely, and sugar-cane, corn, potatoes, peaches, figs, melons and oranges are also produced. A great work like that now proposed, if successfully executed, would probably furnish a large tract of excellent land where it is much needed, and might arouse all the inhabitants to something like energy and enterprise. The wood, of course, would be the foremost object of industry and traffic. After the swamp had been stripped of this-as it is not probable that any growth would supply its place-it would then be time to see what could be done in the way of agriculture.

We presume that the swamp soil of the Okefeno kee is of the same kind substantially with that of the Dismal Swamp. Mr. Olmstead, in his valuable work upon "the Seaboard Slave States," says that a Mr. Wallace has reclaimed four hundred acres on the north-east border of the Great Dismal. thority. This is the old story. It is the very same | The soil thus cultivated became very productive, and was found particularly adapted to the culture of corn and potatoes. Forty acres planted with the latter produced two thousand one hundred bushels, which sold in Norfolk for four dollars a barrel. Mr. Wallace reckoned the cost of reclaiming at fifty dollars an acre, from which was to be deducted the value of the timber obtained from it.

We shall await with interest the report of Mr. Hunter. Georgia has been called the Model Slave State, and her prosperity and enterprise have been regarded as unrivaled. She is certainly ahead of some of her sisters; but the figures and facts show that her greatest agricultural resources remain to be developed.

We ventured, a few days since, to offer some observations on the character of the Newspaper Press and the unwisdom of the efforts so frequenty put forth by journalists to blacken each other's reputation. These remarks were a propos to a very bitter warfare now raging between two of our cotemporaries, in which they have said many harsh and some unjust things of each other. Our wellmeant efforts have of course exposed us to rebukes from both of them. The Times responds with bitterness, accusing us of treating it and The Herald as being precisely on the same footing in the matter of stockjobbing." We beg leave to dissent from this. We did not intend to put them, or either of them, on any footing at all in that respect. What we did mean was just this-The Times is accused of being a stockjobbing organ or instrument because a gentleman connected with a stockbrokers' firm in Wall-street owns some stock in that newspaper establishment, when it does not appear that this gentleman either speculates in stocks himself or exercises any control over the columns of The Times. On the other hand, the Editor-Proprietor of The Herald is very cleverly and ingeniously held up to the public as having been personally exgaged for months in puffing and inflating a stock bubble, since utterly exploded, when it is evident to those who know how newspapers are made that this imputation, though admirably got up, is essentially unfounded. In both these cases, facts and appearances are artfully wielded to create a false impression; and this is but one of many instances in which journals are employed to damage the reputation of each other's conductors, and thus to lower the general standing and influence of iournalism. We beg The Times to understand correctly our

allusions, and not to give them a latitude which we never intended. We have not proffered our opinion on the general conduct of either of our belligerent cotemporaries. It may be that the warfare bemay not be. We have said nothing on either of these heads.

Turn we now to The Herald. That paper charges us with two faults-one of undue asperity in repelling a most unjust, wanton and damaging accusation once made against us by another journal. We plead guilty to this count in the indictment We were most wrongfully impeached, and we repelled the charge vehemently. It would have been better to have spoken otherwise, or even for-borne to speak at all; but we still insist that there was greater discourtesy evinced in the false charge than in the abrupt denial; yet the former passed utterly unnoticed by our cotemporaries, including The Herald, while the latter was generally reprobated. Was this just?

Secondly, The Herald asserts that we accused it in 1852 of being paid \$50,000 to support Pierce for President. We have no recollection of ever making such a charge; but, if it ever crept into our columns in any way, we here most explicitly retract it. We don't believe The Herald ever had so good a reason as \$50,000 would supply for its support of Pierce; nor do we believe the Democratio leaders and managers ever had any such appreciation of the power of the Press as would be involved in the expenditure of so large a sum on even an abler and more influential journal than we rank The Herald. And again: we deem the managing politicians far more likely to approach the conductors of popular journals with subscription papers asking contributions than with full pocketbooks seeking to buy support. We might add still further reasons for our utter skepticism as to this \$50,600 scandal, but we are pleading the cause of Editorial courtesy, and will stop just where we are.

A very religious weekly of Know-Nothing poli ties published near us closes a sweeping and virulent attack on THE TRIBUNE in the following words:

words:

"A distinguished clergyman of this city once said, in our hearing, that he took THE DAILY TRIBUSE to see what new mischiefs Satan was hatching, for he regarded it as the most reliable journal in that line with which he was acquainted. For a similar reason, it occasionally meets our eye."

-There is far more truth in the above citation than its author intended. We mean to suffer no new device of the great adversary to escape early exposure and reprehension through THE TRIBUNE. Among those of grave enormity which have hitherto been held up to public reprobation through these columns, we may instance the following:

Intemperance and the Liquor Traffic; Seduction and Licentiousness; Gambling, and the Policy business; Slavery, and all forms of Human Chattelhood; The Crime against Liberty in Kansas;

The Proscription and persecution of the Blacks in the Free States: All manner of Religious Intolerance, the Know Nothing included:

Disfranchisement because of Foreign Birth or color

of skin: Pulpit efforts in behalf of Slave-catching; Wars of Aggression and Land-Stealing; Judicial Iniquity-like that visited on Passmore Williamson or Dred Scott;

Bogus Elections and Government based thereon;

Fillibusterism. -Whenever "Satan" shall have hatched any new rascality as flagrant and momentous as one of these, we mean to be early and earnest as hitherto in its exposure; and if " a distinguished clergyman" will read his TRIBUNE carefully, he will be well posted in the premises.

International misconceptions are among John Bull's most notable peculiarities, yet we have seldom remarked a more glaring example of this than in The Manchester Guardian [English], which, in an article on the late Parliamentary Election, boasts of its quietness, and proceeds to say that

"In America, an election, whether of a member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, or of Municipal officers, is pretty nearly sure to be the occasion of a riot, in which not unfrequently several lives are lost."

Now there are two remarks provoked by the "In America, an election, whether of a member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, or of Municipal officers, is pretty nearly sure to be the occasion of a riot, in which not unfrequently several lives are lost."

Now there are two remarks provoked by the above assertions; first, that there is not one in the United States to every hundred elections, and not one life destroyed in such riots to every million votes honestly cast; and secondly, that nearly all our election rioters were born in Europe, a majority of them subjects of the British Crown. We ity of them subjects of the British Crown. have been a steady observer of contested elections for a quarter of a century, and never yet saw a riot commenced thereat or mainly kept up by Americans born. We believe there have recently riots at New-Orleans, Louisville, and Baltimore, under "Native" auspices, for which Americans were blamable; but the riots in this city have generally been provoked by the foreign-born, and they have often supplied the combatants on both sides.

We cannot help believing that they learned these

bad habits in Her Majesty's dominions, and that

residence in America rather favors their cure.

We have many letters asking our advice or opinion as to the safety and advantage of investing in this or that company organized to form settlements and facilitate emigration to Kansas. We can only give a general answer to these inquiries. We know that some good men are on the roll of officers of the Auburn organization, and believe the enterprise well intended; but the foolish attempts of some one connected with it to buy favorable notices of the Press by gifts of scrip, give us a very unfavorable idea of the practical wisdom embodied in the management. Of many of the associations on whose merits we are required to pass judgment, we have no knowledge whatever.

To any man of moderate means who purposes emigration to Kansas, we say, make the best arrangements within your reach for your transportation; but set your foot on the soil of Kansas perfeetly unshackled. If a thousand will unite with you in going out and making "claims," or buying land outright in a solid body, very good; but go at full liberty to make any disposal of your means and efforts that shall seem advisable after your arrival. Another course may proffer greater advantages, but this is the safe one.

NIAGARA COUNTY has chosen for Supervisors nine Republicans, two Democrats and one "American." Last year five Republican, five American and two Democratic.) Lockport elects John Jackson (Repub.) by 781 votes to 723 for James D. Shuler, coalition. The Republicans of Lockport yesterday met fo

the first time Sam and Sham harmoniously joined together, and have come out of the contest with a triumphant majority, demonstrating that they are in-rincible against all combinations and powers that can be arrayed against them."

In most of the towns, the Democrats and Americans fused, but there were not enough of them to do any

SALE OF NEGROES.—At the sale of negroes by Compton & Co. on Saturday last the following prices were realized: Louisa, 19 years old, brought \$984; Jack, 26 years old, Milly, 23 years old, and child, two treason of a most vital character. Here is an attempt not merely to defeat the operation of a single enactment or a single judicial decision, but to transform the whole nature of our Government, "tice," &c., as The Times further asserts—and it by Fingin & Carr, at \$715-334. [Texas Times.]

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM ALBANY. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tr

ALBANY, Friday, April 17, 1867. Up to 10 o'clock to-night the Governor be signed 731 bills, of which about 60 refer in was way or other to the City of New-York. All the

city bills are signed. The Senate sent the Supply bill back to the 4. sembly with about 100 amendments. The Asses. bly noncurred and asked for a Conference Commi tee, which is now in session. The Supply to appropriates about \$800,000.

The Legislature will not be likely to adjourn is fore to morrow. We have had no Executive sion to-day.

The bill to increase the salary of the Governor private secretary to \$2,000 was defeated in the Le

sembly to-day.

Mr. Stranahan declines the appointment of beautiful and the name of Edward W. Fig. be sent in by the Governor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 17, 189.

Mr. Sayer this morning made a violent street among on George P. Herrick, in consequence of the later communication in The New-York Herald, comments severely on Assistant-Secretary Clayton in consectivity the payment of Mr. Thompson's Indian claim Mr. Sayer is a relative of Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Denver, this morning, entered on his duties a Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

St. Louis, Friday, April 17, 1837.
We are in receipt of Santa Fe dates to the 18s uit. The Democratic Convention had nominated for Governor James L. Collins. Mr. Otero, late Delagate to Congress, had been re-elected. Considerable excitement had been occasioned in Santa Fe on secount of the circumstances growing out of a collisis between a Mexican named Gruber and a soldier, Gruber shot the soldier and then gave himself up at was taken to jail. A party of troops thereupea setered the jail and fired about forty shots, killing Gruber and another prisoner and wounding two other. Some of the soldiers engaged in the proceeding his been identified, and were to be tried for the offense. FROM NEW-MEXICO.

LATER FROM HAVANA. Montle, Thursday, April 16, 1857.

We have Havans dates to the 15th inst.

The assassination of W. Sydney Smith, Brite
Consul at Havans, had been attempted, on account a
his exposures of slave transactions.

The general impression was that there would be as
war with Mexico.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN MINNESOTA. INDIAN TROUBLES IN MINNESOTA.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 17, 1857.

After the destruction of the settlement at Spira
Lake, the Sieux Indians made an attack upon Springfield, in the Southern part of Minnesota, but were repulsed with a loss of about a dozen men. A detachment of 190 good troops pursued the Indians, but
being without provisions were compelled to return.

DEPARTURE OF THE CIRCASSIAN. PORTLAND, Friday, April 17, 1837.

The steamship Circassian sailed at 6 o'clock last night for Liverpool, via Halifax and St. John's, N. F.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

From our Own Reporter. SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, P.M., April 16. THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Mr. UPHAM called from the table the metion is
econsider the affirmative vote on the New-York City

Mr. BROOKS remarked that this City Hall bill wa Mr. BROOKS remarked that this City Hall bill we one in which outsiders had had more to do that the Members of the Legislature. He gave the history of the bill through its several changes, charging that he Senator from the KXth (Mr. Lee) made the regon upon the bill fraudulently—an act not warrance by any of the previous relations that had existed between that Senator and himself. The compensation originally fixed at \$5 per day had been changed.

Mr. PETTY, as a member of the Commissioners. The section read "at a compensation not to exceed \$5 per day," the words "to be fixed by the Commos Council" were stricken out.

Mr. LEE said that after the warmth of feeling, as charges of lobby influence, in connection with himself, the came necessary and proper for him to say that the

to charge that any undue influences have been brought obear upon the Committee in relation to this bill, it certainly devolves upon him to furnish the proof. Its (Mr. L.) disclaimed all undue influence. That he received counsel on many subjects he would not desp. It was his custom on all bills in his charge to seek it. formation through every proper and legitimate case.

The motion to reconsider was lost—13 to 14.

To amend the laws relative to banking and relative tive to the withholding of notes of country basks.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY THURSDAY, 3; P. M. Mr. DICKINSON called from the table the me-tion to reconsider the vote against concurring in the Senate's amendment to the Cowles or Harlem Bridge bill. The motion to reconsider was lost. The bill to amend the Mechanics' lies law for Westchester, Putnam, &c., had its third reading, and

passed.

Also, the bill relative to the protection of emi-grants, and to appropriate money to the uses of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Senate sent down the Sonate bill "to pay cer" tain expenses of Government" [to pay the expenses of Senate Committees], with a message that the Governor having vetoed the bill, that body had passed it, notwithstanding his objections, by the requisite two-thirds, and communicating the bill and message of the Governor.

the Governor.

The SPEAKER stated the question to be on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the Governor's bjections. The vote was taken, and the bill passed, 81 to 17,

The vote was taken, and the bill passed, \$1 to 11, as follows:
YEAS-Messrs Adams, Allen, Ames, Atwater, H. Bakr, Beldwin, Barhydt, Beckseith, Berry, Bishop, Boies, Cady, Cameron, Campbell, Carpenter, Charlock, Ciark, Cox, Growley, Davis, J. R. Dickson, J. D. Dixon, Foot, Funk, George, Grant, Geuld, Granger, Grant, Hanford, Hastines, Harpendin, Hell-Holstead, Ingraham, Irving, Kotcham, King, Kivlen, Levis, Holstead, Ingraham, Irving, Kotcham, King, Kivlen, Levis, Littlefeld, Luckey, McFarland, Mahen, Mesel, Moosey, St. Littlefeld, Luckey, McFarland, Mahen, Mesel, Moosey, Mott, Mullgan, J. J. Owen, Paul, Peck, Pomerus, Puffe, Rose, Schott, Sherman, S. Smith, W. M. Smith, Somerilla, Spenker, Spencer, Squire, Staples, Tailett, Thacker, Thompsen, Canton, Wasterman, Westervelt, Woods, Wooster-31.
NANS-Messra Bell, Bouck, Clinton, Evers, Hogsbost, Hutchinson, Jones, Lacey, Mersereau, Peck, Rawsen, Soft-Kney, Sutherland, Trift, F. Townsend, Whiting—17.
Mr. FOOT now moved to lay the pending order of business on the table, for the purpose of taking 49 the bill and resolutions touching the Dred Scott cash. Agreed to.

Agreed to.

The resolutions reported by the joint Committee

The resolutions reported by the joint Committee were first taken up, as follows:

Resolved, That this State will not allow Slavery within he horders, in any form, or under any prateuse, or for any time however short, let the consequences be what they may however short, let the consequences be what they may reason of a majority of the Judges thereof having identified with a sectional and aggressive party, has lost the considers and respect of the people of this State.

Resolved. That the Gavernor of this State be, and he herely is, respectfully requested to transmit a copy of this report, the law above mentioned, aid these resolutions, to the respecting Governors of the States of this Union.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, the last resolution was so amended as to refer by its title to the accompanying

On motion of Mr. POOT, the last resolution was a amended as to refer by its title to the accompanying bill, "To secure freedom to all persons in the Sale. The SPEAKER moved to strike out the words "let the consequences be what they may." They were somewhat defiant, and on this question it was not necessary to be defiant to any power. We had se fearful consequences to apprehend if we degided that Slavery should not exist in this State. There was so person under heaven that would attempt to enforce a in this State.

Mr. FOOT assented, and the words were arrect out.

Mr. JONES thought all the resolution after the

word "borders" amounted to nothing. The force of the resolution is before that word. It was, however, a mere matter of taste, and he did not propose a amendment to it. But he had an amendment to pre-